2019 Fee analysis worksheet

User Guide

Overview – two (2) fee calculators

1) **Emissions Graduated-Scale Fee Calculator**
   Five (5) total input variables drive this calculator.
   Two (2) multipliers proportionally **change two (2) primary categories**.
   The two categories are facility type and emission type.
   EGU vs Non-EGU and Allowable vs Actual are the primary categories.
   Two (2) more variables are base fee and minimum fee.
   One (1), $/ton fee schedule base fee is the Non-EGU allowable fee.
   The $/ton Fee Schedule matrix is two (2) multipliers by two (2) categories.
   Applying the $/ton fee schedule to the projected emissions gives the total facility fee to which the base fee is added. That sum is compared to the minimum fee to determine if a facility pays only a minimum fee.
   Projected Revenue sums all facility fees and is added to the initial reserve. From that sum, the sum of the projected expenses and final reserve is subtracted. The error is the result. The error will ideally be zero. As such, the **Solve Fees function**, optimizes the $/ton fee schedule to ensure the error is non-negative for a given set of input variables. The $/ton fee schedule is optimized by adjusting the Non-EGU allowable fee which in turn adjusts all fees in the $/ton fee schedule.

2) **{Bracketed Emissions} Graduated-Scale Fee Calculator**
   Seven (7) total input variables drive this calculator.
   Two (2) multipliers proportionally **change two (2) primary categories**.
   The two categories are facility type and emission type.
   EGU vs Non-EGU and Allowable vs Actual are the primary categories.
   Two (2) more variables are base fee and minimum fee.
   One (1) more variable is the Tons/Bracket (sets the bracket size)
   One (1) more variable is the $/Bracket increase (sets brackets base fee)
   One (1), bracket 1 base fee is the Non-EGU allowable fee.

The $/ton Fee Bracket Schedule matrix has twenty fee values composed of four (4) categories by five (5) brackets.

Applying the $/ton fee bracket schedule to the projected emissions gives the total facility fee to which the base fee is added. That sum is compared to the minimum fee to determine if a facility pays only a minimum fee. Projected Revenue sums all facility fees and is added to the initial reserve. From that sum, the sum of the projected expenses and final reserve is subtracted. The error is the result. The error will ideally be zero. As such, the **Solve Fees function**, optimizes the $/ton fee bracket schedule to ensure the error is non-negative for a given set of input variables. The $/ton fee bracket schedule is optimized by adjusting the bracket 1 Non-EGU allowable fee which in turn adjusts all fees in the $/ton fee bracket schedule.

Other points of interest in using the Fee Calculators

1) Scenario buttons set the variables to preset values per the Title V Fee Stakeholder Kickoff Webinar presentation given by APC Deputy Director Jimmy Johnston.
2) Manually Update the Worksheet uses the variables to re-calculate the spreadsheet. This is an optional fee exploratory tool. When manually adjusting variables and recalculating there is **NO OPTIMIZATION** done on the $/ton fee schedule nor in the $/ton fee bracketed schedule.
3) The **Display Fees function** is available **only after** the **Solve Fees function** has been performed. It may be viewed also after using the Manually Update the Worksheet function.
4) The **Display Statistics function** is available **only after** the **Solve Fees function** has been performed.